going to jump over into the pit. Her face was as white as a sheet.'

At that moment Emily entered. She could not have slept all the long night through. Her young face wore a haggard look, and her usually slow, graceful step, seemed languid now. She took her customed place beside her mother, who spoke to her tenderly, but when she answered her quivered. Frank Appleby saw it, and made a sty breakfast, excusing himself sooner than was his wont. I, too, went, but not before I saw Lottie, with a look of great concern on her features, go up to her sister and whisper to her.

Oh, the hearteaches I had to gaze upon after that!—that marble face, so colorless!—so wan with the beautiful hope-light blotted out! She now seemed uneasy and unhappy if she knew Frank was near, and equally unhappy if he was absent. At last she did not come down to her meals.

Her strength seemed to desert her, and mutely, uncomplainingly and sightless, she was going down to the tomb. Every day she grew more saintly, every day more inexpressibly dear to me, who knew the cause of her malady.

Oue evening I noticed a peculiar expression on the countenance of Charlotte Houston. Her face was very stern, and I surmised that there had been some misunderstanding between Frank Appieby and herself; and I was right.

During Emily's childhood she had learned to write, guided of course by an implement to which the blind have recourse, and she wrote with astonhing accuracy. It seems that Emily had asked her sister to bring her a certain little box from her private drawer. Charlotte complied, but finding some papers which had been left, and also some scraps of poetry of a peculiar character which had been read to her sister, Charlotte felt herself justified in opening the box, and there she earned the secret of Emily's sorrow.

At first resentment filled her soul, and then came anguish. Had the man whom she had loved and honored with her confidence done this thing? Would any man, possessing a spark of principle, deliberately win the affections of a helpless blind

Slowly passed the agonizing days and weeks Frank and I scarcely spoke to each other; I could not act the hypocrite. They told me Emily was growing worse; that there was no hope of her recovery. I saw the doctor's brougham at the door early every morning. Frank Appleby ceased to to take his meals with us.
One beautiful summer's day I was called from

my office. Emily was dying, the messenger said, and had requested to see me. I entered the sacred chamber. She lay like a fair marble image, colorless, yet serenely beautiful. They stood around mother, sister, two or three friends, and her kind physician. They told her I had come, and she held out her hand. Oh, that moment! I threw myself by the bedside of the dear angel-the only woman I had ever loved. She whispered a few sweet words, very faintly, "If I could live, I would Then a sudden light, like a glory, played round her pale features, and she cried-"I e—I see!"
Wonderful! she turned to each of us with dying

recognition. In that last hour the Almighty had

Well, there is a grave in the cemetery I visit sometimes—she sleeps there. Charlotte never married Frank Appleby. He became an inveterate gambler, and an outcast and a wanderer about town. You now know why, with all my wealth, I live in a state of single blessedness, as you are pleased to call it. I am blessed in being single, for I am wedded to the memory of Emily Houston, the poor blind girl.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The French Commander's Valedictory to the Mexican People.

We have received a copy of the Vera Grus del Commer-cie of the 17th of October, from which we translate the following important address of Gen. Forey, showing the ultimate designs of Napoteon and his determination to

ne French imperor entrusted to me, and I am now about to leave for France.

I can assume you that no alteration has been made in the olicy of the France Emperor to this day.

In departing from you I leave you with a general in fhom you may have full confidence.

To form, a new constitution, that all might be happy offer it, was the object of the manufacture of the form of the first of the form of the first of the firs

Adies, Maxicansi I leave with full confidence in the welfare of your country. You may be proud, and you may thank Providence that your happiness has been consigned to the French Emperer. In leaving, I can say you will not regret placing your happiness in his hands.

Maxico, Sept. 30, 1863.

FOREY.

News from Fortress Monroe.

Silas Smith, of the Ninth Vermont regiment, was lost everboard from the propeller United States last Sabbath, while of Cape Henry.
Schooner Shooting Star, Captain Marshall, from Calais.

Me., bound to Washington, put into Hampton Roads FORTRESS MONROW, Oct. 29, 1863.

The steamer New York arrived last evening from City Point, with about two hundred prisoners of war, most of whom were wounded.

The steamship S. R. Spaulding, Captain Howes, arrived

this morning from Beaufort, N. C.

FORTHERS MONROE, Oct. 30, 1863.

The steamer S. R. Spanding, Captain Howes, sailed from here this afternoon with six hundred soldiers, sick from the Hampton bospitals, bound to New York.

The United States steamer Pakota, Captain Sands, arrived to-day from off Wilmington, with smallpox on

board. One of their men died to-day.

The John Rice, a propeller, sailed from this port on Sunday isst, with the Ninety-ninth regiment New York Volunteers and two companies of the Ninth Vermont regiment, with their coloniel, on board, bound to Newbern. It has been put inshed in the Norfolk Old Deminion that

they were lest off Hatterns. This report is incorrect, as the Staulding has just arrived here from Beaufort, and arbor so they left.

The United States steamer Florida on Monday last cap-

run the blockade.

Taylor's Hotel and several dwelling houses were consumed by fre on Sunday last in Beaufort, N. C. Fire ac-

All Hallows. The jolly festival of Hallow een, sacred to bachelors, and maldens, and pancakes, occurred hat evening, and was commemorated with the usual festivities by a portion of our community. The daytime was the by a portion of our community. The daytime was marked by religious covermonies in the Catholic churches, and also by a soleme fast; but the night was made merry with avery species of announcement and politication. Scap apple, our cracking, forfeits, fortune telling and sparking were among the enjoyments that marked the occasion. The Case or Mr. Systron, Devert Collecton at the Caston House — We have been informed upon the highest authority that the case of the alleged frauds in the Cus-

authority that the case of the alleged frauds in the Cus-tion House has been entirely misstated in most of the pa-pers it is not true, it seems, that Mr. Stanton has been either suspended, r-moved or arrested on account of the suspended frauds. On the centuary, Mr. Collector Barney has "ull confidence in the brosety and integrity of his deputy. The only foundation for the charge consists in the fact that one of Mr. Stanton's clerks was bribed, as is alleged, by a mercantile house in this city to abstract certain bonds from the Custom House. The cierk has been arrested, and all the facts relating to the case are being investigated by Mr. Jourdan, the Solicitor of the

NEW YORK-GENERAL HAYES AFFORMED IN His PLACE. received from Washington, to supersede Colonel Robers A Nugent, as Provest Marshal of New York Provest letter to Colonel Nugent on his retirement from office.

INTERESTING FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of the United States Steamship George Washington.

News from the Department of the Gulf to the 24th Ultimo.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY IN THE FIELD.

Further Details of the Carrion Crow Bayou Fight.

Return of General Banks to New Orleans.

Preparations for Another Secret Expedition.

Grand Musical Festival in the Crescent City.

Music in the South Before and Since the Rebellion.

FINE ARTS UNDER THE HAMMER.

Captain E. V. Gager commanding, arrived at this port yesterday, with New Orleans dates to the 24th uit. We are indebted to the purser, Mr. E. T. Allen, for hi

The following is a list of the passengers from New Or-

ieans by the George Washington.—

J. T. Tucker, Secretary to Major General Banks, J. V. Durand, Dr. J. H. Wohner, W. Bruce, Mrs. Buckley, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. C. B. Dutel and child, G. H. Cheney, Miss M. E. Purceil, Miss Bates, S. H. Kennedy, Mr. Newman, F. Vinal, Captain D. H. Finley and servant. Lieutenant J. D. Warren, United States Navy: Rev. J. Delyoter, J. W. Brittingham, A. P. Perkins, G. Townsend, W. B. Phillips, J. Wallace, H. Otis, C. A. Bragdon, United States Navy: C. Bruff, Captain G. B. Aiken, Captain J. A. Matthew, R. W. Jenks, F. Goes, F. Sievers, W. Ellinger, T. Keough, Jacob Izancs.

Mr. Wm. Gatchell's Correspondence.

Headquarters, Fourth Division, Thirtrenth Cores, In the Advance, Near Optioness, Is., Oct. 17, 1863.

The Organization of the Army in the Field—A Brick Skirmish on Carrion Crow Bayon—Attempts of the Ruemy to Furn Our Flank Frustrated—Rumors—Rebel Prisoners and Deserters Coming in Our Lines—Conditions of the Field of Operations, de.

In order to more fully understand the position of affairs in this locality, it is necessary that your readers should be made acquainted with the fact that the Army of the Gulf, as now organized, consists of the old pioneers of the department, the Ninetcenth army corps, reinforced by a corps of Vicksburg veteran transferred from General Grant's command to that of General Benks. This is the Thirteenth army corps formerly commanded by Major Gen. McClernand, but now under Major General Urd. As a matter of course the Ninetcenth corps, under the immediate command of Major General Frankliu, were placed in the advance, both officers and men having been through ful manner in which the enemy were dislodged from their carefully selected positions, is estimicatory evidence of the soundness of judgment in the department commander, as the enemy eccupied several points from which they could have made a spirited defence and occasioned severe loss to an army unsequented with the country, but from all which they were driven with slight loss by the intimate knowledge of the country persented by the men opposed to them. The character of the country, however, has now changed, and a more extended front has been rendered necessary for the protection of our rear; and secondingly on Thursday merning, 16th inst., when the rapid report of artillory was beard at Vermillion from the front, General Ord, commanding in General Banks' absence, inno distely ordered the Fourth division, Brigadier General Burbridge commanding, to proceed to the front. The General, in the shortest possible apace of time, was in intentions were not fully realized, because they are not unificiently basews.

Tal leaving Mexico, I hope my departure will be the means of opening the eyes of the billed (or refractory) among you, and that the false patriots in your midst will be discovered in the ruin they seek for their country. Then the true Mexican will find out there are but few false Mexicans, and that there are not many who treat with contempt or disregard the existing government. Then the true Mexican will be automished to see the little author of the mock patriots, and their proximity to the mire to which they are rapidly falling.

Be assured that God, whose Providence protects the French arms, will not allow the fraticide of the nation.

Adicu, texicansi I leave with full confidence in the over on his arrival, and the troops were ordered to en camp. During the night following General Surbridge was joined by the First brigade from the Third division, Major General Maginnis commanding, under charge of Brigadier General Cameron, which strengthened and extended his line to such an extent that no fears were entertained of a

Early on the morning of the 16th General Burbridge was ordered to advance his line about a mile, and en-camp on the edge of a large prairie, between Carrion Crow bayou and a small tributary of Bayou Plaquemines. The movement had scarcely been concluded, and the line determined upon, when rapid firing was heard from the front, and the report came in that our pickets had been attacked and driven in , and that the enemy in some force was making demonstrations along our entire front. His force was estimated at about three hundred cavalry or force was estimated at about three hundred cavalry or mounted infantry, and they were known to be supported by some three thoesand infantry and at least one battery of field artillery. The firing rapidly increased and extended, and it was anticipated that the enemy had at last made up his mind to hazard an engagement. The cavalry, under command of Coloni Davis, and the Seventeenth Ohio artillery, under command of Captain Rice, supported by the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin regiment (infantry), were ordered into position on the open prairie, and the alacrity with which their different positions were assumed spake well of the discipline of the division and the disposition of the men for a fight. The artillery, on gaining its position, immediately opened upon the enemy who were plainly discornible, and sent several temporal experiments of the men for a fight. The artillery on gaining its position, immediately opened upon the enemy who exe plainly discornible, and sent several temporal experiments of the men for a fight. The artillery is a several temporal experiment of the men for a fight. The artillery is a several temporal experiment of the several position of the men for a fight. The artillery is a several temporal experiment of the proper spot generally breaks them when on the open field. Their artillery is very much inferior to our own, aithough in the last skirmish with the Nineteenth corps they fired from one piece which was pronounced a ten-pounder Parrott. The other pieces in the battery are howitzers, and are no match for our ten, twenty and thrifty pounder Parrott. The other pieces in the battery are howitzers, and are no match for our ten, twenty and thrifty pounder Parrotts. The presumption is that in the attack of yes terday the enemy had no knowledge of the arrival of reinforcements, and expected, in case the Nineteenth had advanced such a distance from the bayon, to gain our rear and play havon with our trains, with impunity fording the streams at aimost any point. They were disagreeably disappointed, how mounted infantry, and they were known to be support sand infantry and at least one battery

defended of the contrary, Mr. Collector interest of the order to push condence in the bonesty and integrity of his The only foundation for the charge consists in that one of Mr. Stanton's clerks was bribed, as is by a mercantile bones in this city to abstract in bone in this city to abstract in the city to a coupled by General Benefit in the coupl

Mr. Henry Thompson's Despatch.

In my last despaich I stated that the enemy were com-pelled to fall back after a daring attempt to turn our lanks. Since then they have attempted to discover our other direction, leaving only a small body of cavalry in the advance for the purpose of covering the move-ment. This force of the enemy numbered between seven and eight hundred; but no sconer did they discover our infantry than they fell back, and up to this morning remained perfectly quiet.

The ARMY IN OPEROUSAS.

To-day the whole army moved from Carrion Crow
Bayon and advanced to Opolousas, with
Major General
Franklis in command. When within five siles of the

of the raiders.

RETURN OF GENERAL PANES AND STAFF TO NEW OF BANK-ANGTHER EXPEDITION

General Banks and staff have returned to New Orleans, and Major General Ord, of the Thriteenth army corps. baving also left on account of ill health, the command of the army devolves upon General Franklin. Major General Washburn assumes command of the Thriteenth corps. General Banks and staff will embark on board one of the transports of a fleet which leaves New Orleans is the course of two or three days, with the division of Major General Dans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21, 1863.

Beto Orleans As It Is—Hote Our Army Officers Suffer for Their Country A Millary Aristocracy Fust Horse and But Officers Milbary Faergy Wanted Political Gene rate The Siberia for the Army Fall Trade Condomna-tion of Prize Venels Interesting from Baton Rouge,

as" enough to satisfy the pleasureable desires of our residing in the city, absent from their commands, and without proper authority. They reside in what are known here as configurated houses, living in princely style at little or no expense, using the material belonging to the once enterprising but now erring citizens. This state of tion in our army, and brings distrust upon our came, and puts the prospect of the termination of this war to some indefinite and remote period. There is an evident general want of amor patrix among our officers, and this essential quality begets the like in the rank and file. Pay day fine clothes, fast teams and promotion, seem to be the general rule with our army, while a desire to strike beavy blows at the enemy, and thus crush the rebelli u. spirit of complaint against the commanding General; on the contrary, I know that he has done all that human foresight and judgment can do to inspire his officers and men with that epril du corps that would render his army efficient in the field and a terror to the enemy. The fault lies in another direction; it is with the subordinate officers, the commanders of regiments, who subordinate officers, the commanders of regiments, who apparently think that leniency, kind words and a smilling face are the essential qualities of a commander. Until the evils I have alleded to—and these are only a few of many more—are remedied the samy will fall to attain that high standard of efficiency, easily to be attained with the adoption of probe means, ag desirable in this crais. What our army officers lick is military energy. An able English cossayist remarks that "energy, under the guidance of judgment, seems to be the most innortant of practical qualities in a military officer." In librarying the scilion by examples in the leading pursuits of public life, he begins with the soldier, and maintains the proposition that energy and its cognate qualities area more directly professional gifts and acquirements. That is, activity and resolution, with moderate military abulities, professional great and exculprenents.

The Campaign Opened — The Work to be Accomplished—A Vigorous Policy to be Pursued—More Troops Warded—Politico Civil-Military Generals Ordered to this Department—General Joe Johnston and His Army at Meridian, Miss—Mattery at Pensacolo—The Vellom Fester—Another Expedition About to Sai—General Banks Commands in Person—Address to the Troops—An Expensive Rebel Edulitahument, de. The unbealthy season in this section of the country has passed. The time for active military operations in now fairly inaugurated; and although it does not open under as favorable auspices as is desirable—for reasons which I will bereafter state—jet General Danks enters upon the ampaign with confidence and determination, intent upon conducting future army movements with the utment rigor, striking beavy and frequent blows at the enemy whenever and wherever opportunity presents itself, giving his personal supervision waves the The government at Washington his failed to comprehend the importance and wants of has failed to comprehend the importance and wants of this department, by not formisting more troops; in num-bers adequate to enter upon the work to be accomplished. Hence if the results to be attained do not come up to public expectation it will not be a reflection upon the energy and skill of the Commanding General. Every of floer and soldier in this department has the utmost con-idence in General Banks, and they are assured that the means in his hands will be used skillully, economically and effectively. and effectively

ture is a measure of the highest importance, as its pos-session would put another link in the chain of our coast ed, the Texas line of the Rio Grane

whiter will show as increase of business over last year. Dottos and major continue to arrive in moderate quantities, and finds a ready sale for the Northern and Western markets. Froduce comes from the west in limited quantities, though the market for it was never better than at present. This is owing in a measure to a scrictly of commercial transportation, the interference of Forter's fleet with river stambouts and the thousand and one drawbacks imposed by subordinate military officers and percentage agents. To unite trade and travel on the Mississippi and open trade on a sure and steasy basis, our steamboat owners must be reassured that all needful protection and facilistics shall be afforded them, without being subject to the whims and caprice of every petty officer who sees fit to impose them.

The New York Causcusian, a paper of well known rebel tendencies, the circunation of which has been prohibited in this department, has again attracted the attention of the military authorities. On the last srip of the steam-nip George Washington from New York a barrel full of the interdicted paper came into the department as freight. The cook of the steamer was the offending party. He was arrested and locked up by the Provent Marshal.

In the United States District Court yeareday the steamer Southern Merchant, captured in May 1882, by the United States grenboat Dians, Master Goodwin commending, in Grand Lake, near Brashear City, was condemned as forferted to the United States. Since the captured the veisel has been used by the Army and Navy Tie partinents.

The cargo of the sloop Blue Helle, captured as a lawful copied by our troops. The success of this measure would be equivalent to capturing the entire State, as it would cut off the contraband trade so important to the robets, and from which they have derived great pecuniary profits in disposing of their cotton, in return for which they received arms and munitions for war from the vesselvef neutral England, and with which they have increased the means of detute our army a corps of observation, to watch the move-ments of the French in the Rio Grande district.

Third, the recovery and occupation of Western Louis

A Case of Piracy and Treason—The Accused Claims British Citizenship—The Capture of the Tug Lexia/han—Honor to

Ancton-Removal of Restrictions on Commerce-Small but Succenful Expedition to Hay St. Louis-Skirmish with the Rebels-The Enemy Routed-Recovery of Union

ing, the case of Henry Skinner, charged with treason to the United States, was called for trial. The accused ap-

been on board the steam tug Fox when that yousel was captured, and that he was with the

robels, having aworn allegiance to them and been one of the parties who captured two steamboats on the Mississippi river. The counsel for the accused raises a

point of citizenship to disprove the ground of the charge of treason, and produced in court a certificate, dated

October 12, 1862, certifying that the accused is registere by the British Consulate in this city as a British sub

ject. The Court ordered the custody of the accused to be given to the Provost Marshal General until proof should be produced that the prisoner had become a citizen of the

expedition —

A detachu ent of the Ninth Connecticut Volunteers

A detachuent of the Ninth Connecticut Volunteers from Companies A, G and H, left Proctorville on the 18th inst., for Bay St. Louis, to rescue four men of Company H, Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, who were wounded to the 5th inst. Captain S. W. Sawyer, of Company H, Ninth Conrecticut Volunteers, landed there with nine men, and had got but a short distance on the wharf before he was freed upon from behind houses by about eighty five rebels, wounding four and taking three of his men prisoners. The fact of the four wounded lying at Bay St. Louis being reported to Captain Sawyer, he started with Captain Williams, of Company A. Lieuteanni Lee and Lawler, of Company H, and detachments from said companies, amounting to eighty men, to rescue them. The troops were transported in schooners, and landed at the bay at seven o'clock on the morning of the 20th, Captain Williams, with aix men of Company A, being detaited to protect the landing of the troops.

seven o'cloix on the morning of the 20th, Captain Williams, with six men of Company A, being detailed to protect the landing of the troops.

The whole party had not been on above more than five minutes when they were fired upon by a party of cavality, which reachted in the loss of seven of the rebels, and Captain Marshall, who had been sent from Mobile the night before to take command. This officer fired six sheets, and as he was in the act of using his second pattol, was shot by First Sergeant Thes. Concers, of Company A, a brave and experienced soliter. Company A then deployed as skirmshers and drove the rebels back, Lieutenant Lee Keeping the gunboat Hortense in supporting distance. After hunting the rebels from the town, the whole party moved in order to the place where the wounded men lay, and just as they got in sight the whole party of the rebels, one hundred and sixty strong, skedaddied. It appears they took the hint from the Third Mississippi, who ran twenty eight miles in seven hours, when the Ninth Connecticut landed in Pass Christian on the 4th of April, 1892. The detachment of the Ninth returned with the four wounded men and embarked on board of their respective Shervary divisions by both officers and men of

peared in court with his counsel, Hop. Christian Rosel

of action, action, bringing with a person to the discomiture of the enemy and honor to the country.

Intelligence from Meridian, Mirsissippi, of the 13th inst, atates that General Joe Johnston's reinforcements to General Bragg has returned to the former place, but with standing orders to be ready to move at a moment's warning to any meased point. This force consists of twelve thousand men.

From Capt. Wison, of the Fifty-fourth Indiana Voiunteers, who returned a few days ago from Pensacola, I learn that yellow fever still prevails at that point. When he left Pensacola and had proceeded a few miles on his journey he heard heavy firing in the direction of Fort Pickens. He inferred from this fact that the rebeis had attacked the small garrison stationed at the Warrenton Navy Yard—an ovent which has been anticipated for several weeks past. The yard is within range.

I am at liberty to state that a large expedition departs from here within twenty four hours. Its destination is known only to three general officers in the department. Major General Data has command of the active force; Major General Banka assumes supreme command. The expeditions process consists of cavalry, artillery and infantry. Among the latter are two regiments of the Corps de Afrique. The expedition has been prepared with extraordinary foresight and care, and the country They forest assured that when it strikes it will bring glorion fessule to the Corps de Michael and the country. The following is a true transcript of the order-read to the troops to day on ship-board. I am prohibited from giving the name of the troops composing the expedition for the present—

Froops composing the expedition for the present:

GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND DIVISION, THINTENSYM CORPS, &
STANDARD OF THE FRANCIN COLETARY, Oct. —, 1803.

SOLDERS OF THE FRANCIN COLETARY, Oct. —, 1803.

SOLDERS OF THE FRANCIN COLETARY, Oct. —, 1803.

SOLDERS OF THE FRANCIN COLETARY, Oct. —, 1803.

SUBS—Tour record which is already written is not magnetised than the one you have now to make. You are on barking on an expedition as delicate as it is arduous, an replete with those adventures that make up the ver formance of a soldier's life; and on account of its delicact it is of vital importance that the severest discipling to enforced, and the greatest order and quietness constantly prevail. The peaceable inhabitants of the country shall not be molested; neither shall the maratuce. The prilinger of the first directed and the maratuce. The prilinger of the first directed of the country shall not be molested; neither shall the same of the prilinger of the country shall not be molested; neither shall the same of the prilinger of the country shall not be molested; neither shall the same of the prilinger of the country shall not be molested; neither shall the country shall not be received the prilinger of the country shall not be molested; neither shall the same of the prilinger of the pri

brought a cargo of over four thousand bales. She returns to Natchez immediately for another large cargo, which will embrace all the cotion now in that city.

The schooner Manhassett, Capt. Rider, which left this poet for the Sabine a short time goo, was driven ashore in a southeast gale on the Texas coast, and became a total less. Her officers and crew were taken prisoners by the robeis.

A Musical Religious Carninal-Short Iristoric Shetch of Musical Art in New Orleans. The Cradle of the Art on this Continent. Then and Now-Masses for Peace-So certs-Opening of the Operatie Scason-General Banks

During the last eight days this city has had a musical carnival—civil, operatic and religious—on a scale seldom known in this country. I have, therefore, thought the subject worthy of a separate letter, giving a very brief renume of the progress of the science of music in this

his parishioners, and in a puritanical tone worthy of the days of Sciem witchcraft, that he won diagracing his spiritual office by allowing operatic music to invade the sacred choir of the church. The minister, who was some-thing of a wit, replied that it would be unfair towards God to allow the Devil to have all the best music. The reply of the minister contained more logic and philosophy than the castigation of his parishioner, and the latter turned away absahed at his presumption.

Music emanating from a pure principle cannot be ad-verse to religion. Sacred music properly used is a form of piety, and has in itself as much religion as prayer. music are so nearly ailled that nothing unworthy of each other can be derived from their union. The affinity be tween operatic and mored music has been very thorough with its attendant evils hee visited this city, yet it has had its compensating results, and one of them is the fact. I have already stated—the blending of operatic and sa ored music. Three years ago the Southern metropolis wielded the sceptre of musical art over the Americas continent, and when the rebellion developed its inciplent head it was predicted that this pre-eminence would depart. The admirable classical concerts so scientifically instituted by Colignan, in the organization of his corps sixty artists, were among the first to feel the shock of war, and this company fied one by one from the city. The theatres shared the same fate. This musical pro-

band and the best of the drum.

The blockade of the Southern ports, and cepecially of New Orleans, was made effective before the musical artists of this city escaped, and, solera sciena, they remained. Then began a terrible cries for the art. As
one wandered the half deserted etrems of the city he
would stop in vain before the palatid manning or the
humble cottage but, instead of hearing the values of
children singleg the musical gense obtained by them from
original sources, cold silence only reigned, and this
supresses. It seemed to this cries that musical art is
New Orleans was going to periet as a pour meeditant
stavying by the road side, when suddenly, on the core
pation of the city by Union troops, it received new inepiration and was saved. The first evidence of the art busing
revivitied was the giving of a series of operation and
sacred concerts, the proceeds from which were given to
the poor. Many a poor family of this city will keep in long
remembrance the amount family of this city will keep in long
remembrance the amount they derived from those public
concerts, and those that contributed, the pleasures they enconcerts, and those that contributed, the pleasures they enconcerts and thus that contributed, the shortest his obpect and hundreds of known and unknown arising volunteered to appear before large audiences. A measurable resett of this was that among the male and feasies annatours
many discovered for the first time that they were lighted
with musical talent, the parametric of which was far remived from their thoughts.

After charity a musical as t. Three Cuthelic chirches
extended the referring band and gave shelter to " worldmained. Then began a terrible crisis for the art.

Another composer to where I have already alluded—
Mons. Collanon, next are cared in this new role. He
sharpened his insuration by calling from Mozart, Hayde,
Beethoven, Weber, Messen, spohr, Berling, Rossint,
Cherubini and Bonnasett. He arganized a chear for the
Jesuits' church, and in that secred edition he produced
the fruits of his labor. The result is that to day the
choic of this church has a celebrity.

St. Thereas's church next caught the musical contagion
and developed the ability f Moss. Von is Hache, by the
adoption and practice of several of his sacred masses,
and there compositions are now used in Northern and
Western churches.

MEADE'S ARMY.

Mr. William Young's Despatch. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 31, 1863

This evening a cold north wind sweeps over the plaint

The track is relaid nearly to Bealton, and it will be pracdays. Two miles of rails have been laid in one day, which is greater expedition than ever before made in construction. The supply depot at Gainesville is abso

papers found in his possession to have been acting as a robel spy, has been arrested and is awaiting identification HERALD correspondents, a few evenings since. The

captured Lieutenant L. L. Stone, commissary of the artifmore. The guerilla chieftain rode along with about a that officer was found he was not under arrest and Mosby, representing his command to be a squadret of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, directed the

train and a small emport, were attacked by guerillas, but Parties from Philadelphia have just purchased claims

enting to \$75,000 hold by l'ennsylvania recruiting officers in the Army of the Potomac

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

Capture of Rebots-Gen. Mitchell-The NASHVILLE, Get. 36, 1863

Sixty rebels, including nine officers, captured by Major Fitzgibben, near Columbia, arrived here to-night.
Brigadier General Mitchell was relieved of his bealth.

It has been raining heavily here all day. The river is rising.

NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.

Volunteers for the Union Army-A Candidate for Billiary Governor-The Rebel Army Breaking Up, &c.

Camp, fft., Oct. 21, 1863.

Advices from Little Rock of the 19th met. state that rotunteering for the Union army continues to be very

number 2,000 volunteers.

Captain Ryan, of General Steele's staff, is appointed superintendent for organizing loyal troops for the de

Efforts are being made by the Union men of Arks to have Mr. Rogers, of Pine Bluff, appointed Military Governor of the State. Politions have been forwarded

to Washington asking for his appointment.

100bins, a notorious guerilla, was surprised just week at Tulip, and \$12,000 to rabet notes were captured. riving at Little Rock and Pine Huff, and taking the onth

General Marmaduke, at just accounts, was at Arkade phis, with the cavalry of General Holmes' command

shops to Marshall, lesse.

A party of guerillas under Campbell sutered Churles ton, Ma., last night, robbing the stores and citizens They took Colonel Deal prisoner, who shot two of the party. Campbell was captured and brought here in

here has been removed, provided the freight is shipped

Convention of the National Telegraphie Unton.

The Convention of the National Telegraphic Union will he held on Monday evening, November 2. The delegates to the overestion will meet on that evening, at eight o'clock, at the Everett House, in

the city of New York, for the purpose completing the organization of the "finio adopting a constitution and by laws, electing a President and other officers for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before the Convention. The proprietors of the Everett Bouse have most kindly tendered the use of a room for boiding the sessions of the Convention.

Cleating Places of Business on Election Day.

Acress Oct. 20, 1863.

The merchants of this city have signed as agreement to blose their stores on election day.

Gorso Hour to Vork.—A Corporal of a New York regiment boildly appeared before the Secretary of War yesterday and asked for a Surlough for a few days. He candom has been particular frames in New York, whose he would like to see, and added that it was about election time, and he wouldn't mind "putting in a lick" for his country in the way of voting. He received a furlough.—Washington Chromole, Cat. 31.